70506-288 5/22/2012 1 of 35

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

NOTIFICATION
MAY 22 2012

Ms Rebecca A. Clemmer
United Phosphorus, Inc
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Notification for label changes per PRN 98-10: Primary Brand Name change, update company information and other changes
Primary Brand Name: **Phoenix Cardinal**
Submission date: 4/30/2012
Product Name: Cardinal
EPA Reg. No. 70506-288
Decision Number 465020

Dear Registrant:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action(s) requested falls within the scope of PRN-98-10.

The Primary Brand Name **Phoenix Cardinal** dated 4/30/12 is "acceptable" and will be placed in the regulatory file.

If you have questions concerning this letter, please call Banza Djapao at 703-305-7269 or via email at djapao.banza@epa.gov, or you may call me at 703-308-9443.

Sincerely,

Tony Kish
Product Manager 22
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form

Form Approved, OMB No. 2070-0060, Approval expires 5-31-98

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, DC 20460

[ ] Registration [ ] Amendment [X] Other	OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide – Section I

1. Company/Product Number 70506-288	2. EPA Product Manager T. Kish	3. Proposed Classification [x] None [ ] Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) United Phosphorus, Inc/ Phoenix Cardinal	PM # 22	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) United Phosphorus, Inc. 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402 King of Prussia, PA 19406 [ ] *Check if this is a new address*	6. **Expedited Review**. In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to: EPA Reg No. _____ Product Name _____	

Section - II

[ ] Amendment – Explain below

[ ] Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____

[X] Notification – Explain below

[ ] Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____

[ ] "Me Too" Application

[ ] Other – Explain below

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For Section I and Section II.)
Updates to label due to transfer of registration. Includes brand name, company & emergency contact info, warranty statement.
This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Section III

1. Material This Product Will be Packaged in:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging		Water Soluble Packaging		2. Type of Container
[ ] Yes [ ] No	[ ] Yes [ ] No		[ ] Yes [ ] No		[ ] Metal [ ] Plastic [ ] Glass
***Certification must be submitted**	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt.	No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt	No. per container	[ ] Paper [ ] Other (Specify) _____

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of label directions
[ ] Label [ ] Container		[ ] On Label [ ] On Label accompanying product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product: [ ] Lithograph [ ] Paper glued [ ] Stenciled [ ] Other _____

Section IV

1. Contact Person (*Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.*)

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Rebecca A. Clemmer	Regulatory Manager	610-491-2828

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law

2. Signature	3. Title	6. Date Application Received
R A Clemmer	Regulatory Manager	(Stamped)
4. Typed Name Rebecca A. Clemmer	5. Date April 30, 2012	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete. White – EPA File Copy (Original) Yellow – Applicant Copy

United Phosphorus, Inc.

630 Freedom Business Center
Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406
(610) 491-2828 (phone)
(610) 491-2810 (fax)

Rebecca A. Clemmer
Regulatory Manager

April 30, 2012

Tony Kish (PM 22)
Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (H7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20460

Re: Phoenix Cardinal (EPA Reg. No. 70506-288)
Notification of Label Updates

Dear Mr. Kish:

The product Cardinal (EPA Reg. No. 81943-42) was recently transferred to United Phosphorus, Inc. At this time we are sending this Notification to update the following:

- product brand name is now Phoenix Cardinal
- company identification and emergency contact information
- warranty and disclaimer

In support of this action, enclosed please find EPA Form 8570-1; a marked copy of the label; a clean copy of the label.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

R.A. Clemmer

Rebecca A. Clemmer
rebecca.clemmer@uniphos.com

RAC-2012-045

PHOENIX CARDINAL

PLANT REGULATOR

For Commercial or Agricultural Use Only

Not for Residential Use

For use on Apples, Blackberries, Cantaloupes, Cherries, Grapes, Peppers, Pineapple, Sugarcane (Hawaii only), Tobacco, Tomatoes, Walnuts and Turf. Also, for the removal of Dwarf Mistletoe in Ornamental Conifers and Leafy Mistletoe in Ornamental Deciduous Trees and for the elimination of undesirable fruit on Ornamental Apple, Carob, Crabapple, and Olive trees, and for minimizing lodging in Barley and Wheat.
[For Use on Cotton as a Harvest Aid] [Cotton Harvest Aid]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Ethephon [(2-chloroethyl) phosphonic acid]*	21.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	78.3%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Contains 2 pounds ethephon per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical treatment, call the Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center at 1-866-673-6671. **FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.**

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Treat symptomatically, as there is no specific antidote. Additionally, patient may have been exposed to materials other than this product. This product is an acid; therefore, it is contraindicated to attempt to neutralize it with alkaline materials. Gastric lavage should be undertaken with care to victims of overexposure by ingestion, given the potential for esophageal or stomach perforation.
Due to a potential for pulmonary edema, any patients that have had severe exposure to this product should be kept under medical observation for up to 72 hours.

United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center
King of Prussia, PA 19402
1-800-438-6071

Net Contents:_____

EPA Reg. No. 70506-288
EPA Est.. No. _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER

Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contamination of food.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance chart.
Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber gloves,
- shoes plus socks and chemical resistant footwear,
- protective eyewear.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing. Wash the outside of gloves before removing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

IMPORTANT: Use of Phoenix Cardinal other than as described on this label is prohibited. Do not exceed the rate of Phoenix Cardinal per acre per year allowed on this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
Detrimental changes to plant growth, reduced yields, and plant injury may result from spray drift of this product to nearby crops and thus should be avoided.

Do not plant another crop within 30 days after treatment.
Do not apply Phoenix Cardinal through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY DRIFT
AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $^3/_4$ the length of the fixed wingspan or rotor diameter.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory below:

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY
INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $^3/_4$ of the fixed wingspan or rotor diameter may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours. The REI is 72 hours in areas where average rainfall is less than 25 inches per year.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water is coveralls, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as Nitrile or Butyl rubber, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, and chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store pesticide in original container. If container is broken or contents have spilled, follow all precautions as outlined above and clean up immediately. Before starting clean up, put on the appropriate protective clothing such as long pants or coveralls, long-sleeved shirt, appropriate footwear and gloves, and face shield or goggles if needed. Soak up spilled product with an appropriate media such as sand, earth, or clay cat litter and dispose of waste at an approved

waste disposal facility.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

This Product:
Encourages faster coloration and maturity of APPLES, GRAPES, PEPPERS, and TOMATOES.
Loosens APPLES, CHERRIES, and WALNUTS for an earlier and more efficient harvest.
Encourages earlier, uniform coloring of mature FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.
Encourages fruit abscission (slipping) in CANTALOUPES.
Augments hardiness in dormant fruit buds and helps to delay the spring bloom of SWEET CHERRIES in the Pacific Northwest.
Accelerates the loosening and ripening of BLACKBERRIES.
Minimizes lodging in WHEAT and BARLEY.
Eliminates leafy mistletoe from ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES and dwarf mistletoe from ORNAMENTAL CONIFERS.
Removes unwanted fruit on APPLE, CRABAPPLE, CAROB, and OLIVE trees.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Contact your Extension Pomologist, Farm Advisor, Horticultural Specialist or Phoenix Environmental Care Representative for local requirements on product spray volume, spray equipment and rates of application for varying weather conditions.

APPLICATION VOLUMES AND SPRAY COVERAGE

For optimum product efficacy, thorough spray coverage is necessary. This can be influenced by type of spray equipment, spray boom setup, nozzle selection, plant size, canopy density and spray pressure. Depending on these choices, the necessary spray volume will vary. For applications by air in California and Arizona, more than 5 gallons per acre should be used.

USE PRECAUTIONS

THE MIXTURE OF THIS PRODUCT WITH AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE IS PROHIBITED AS IT MAY CREATE TOXIC FUMES. Other than permitted on this label, this product should not be used with additives.

Upon mixture, this product should be applied as soon as possible; in no case should the spray solution be stored overnight.

Detrimental changes to plant growth, reduced yields, and plant injury may result from spray drift of this product to nearby crops and thus should be avoided. Do not plant another crop within 30 days after treatment.

This product is corrosive. Therefore, spills of concentrated product on the aircraft or other spray equipment should be avoided. Should such contact be made, immediately rinse with water.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

This product is corrosive. As a result, spray deposit exposure will, over a period of time, damage metal, some paints and

acrylic plastics. No more than one hour after exposure to spray deposits, these materials should be carefully rinsed with water and detergent.

TOBACCO
(Flue-Cured Only)
(Not for use in California)

A foliar spray of Phoenix Cardinal promotes early, uniform "yellowing" of mature tobacco. Phoenix Cardinal reduces curing time, allowing more efficient use of curing barn space, and increased control over harvest schedules.

Phoenix Cardinal increases the capacity of the curing barn by shortening the curing time and allows adjustments in harvest schedules. Phoenix Cardinal can be used as a directed spray to the bottom or middle portion of the tobacco plant or as an over-the-top spray. Phoenix Cardinal is not intended or allowed for use on immature tobacco.

Crop Situation	Phoenix Cardinal Pints/Acre	Specific Directions
Directed Spray Application	4	Use drop nozzles. Choose TG or OC spray tips designed to apply 50-60 gpa at 35-40 psi and at tractor speed of 2-3 mph. Use 2 nozzles per row; one on each side of the row dropped low enough to direct the spray to the leaves to be ripened and harvested. Thorough spray coverage is essential. With a directed spray, be sure to harvest all leaves with 20% or more yellowing.
Over-The-Top Application	4 to 8	Treat only when leaves remaining on the stalk are mature. To ensure remaining leaves are mature, test spray several tobacco plants as described under the section "Application Timing." Use the lower rate in a normally mature crop when experience indicates that minimum ripening inducement is required. Use the higher rate when the crop is heavy and has a tendency to be more rank or when temperatures are lower than normal. Always test spray to determine if the tobacco is mature enough to respond to treatment with Phoenix Cardinal. Apply over-the-top Phoenix Cardinal spray as a fine mist using three nozzles (one nozzle tip over the center of the plant, and one on each side) to assure all leaves are covered thoroughly, similar to the application pattern of systemic sucker control agents. Use a spray pressure of 40 to 60 psi.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply Phoenix Cardinal to immature leaves as this can result in unsatisfactory coloring, weight loss and reduced leaf quality.
Do not allow the crop to over ripen in the field after using Phoenix Cardinal, since this may cause some reduction in yield and quality.
Do not treat before anticipated major storm which could prevent harvest and result in crop loss.
Do not apply Phoenix Cardinal if rain is expected within 6 hours.
Do not harvest tobacco treated with Phoenix Cardinal sooner than 2 days after application.
Follow use rates listed above for labeled uses.
Do not exceed 8 pints of this product (2 lb. ethephon) per acre per year.

APPLICATION TIMING

Successful results with Phoenix Cardinal call for treatment when leaves are mature, not overly rank green when sprayed. To easily determine the proper treatment timing and the number of leaves per stalk ready for harvest, test spray several plants in more than one location in each field and observe the response. Mature leaves will begin to yellow in 24 to 72 hours. Test

leaves that fail to yellow in 72 hours are not mature and are not ready for Phoenix Cardinal treatment. Wait a few days to permit further natural maturing, then make another test spray or "maturity" check.

Determine acres to treat by first confirming the number of leaves per plant that will color, then use barn capacity to calculate the number of acres to treat.

A test spray can be prepared by mixing 4 teaspoons of Phoenix Cardinal in 1 quart of water. Apply about 1 ounce to each test plant covering all leaves with a fine mist. Phoenix Cardinal will not color immature leaves.

To avoid quality loss and/or possible leaf drop, harvest any yellowed leaves prior to application. Use lower rates under most conditions. Limit use of higher rates to cool (below 65° F at the time of treatment) slow ripening conditions.

WHEN TO HARVEST

All mature, sprayed leaves will begin to color within 24 to 72 hours after Phoenix Cardinal application. The yellowing process is weather dependent; cool weather will delay, while hot, sunny weather can speed up the process. Harvest treated tobacco when leaves have reached the desired color intensity.

Harvest can commence 48 hours after Phoenix Cardinal application. To determine harvest timing and avoid quality loss or leaf drop, closely monitor treated crop and weather conditions.

CURING Phoenix Cardinal TREATED TOBACCO

Curing procedures are as much an art as a science and each cure must be judged on the basis of tobacco condition, interval between treatment and harvest, weather and type of curing facility before prescription temperature and ventilation schedules can be established. To obtain maximum quality, care must be taken to observe and control the curing process closely, especially during the late "coloring" and early "drying" stages of the leaf.

Phoenix Cardinal treated tobacco will have started the coloring process when harvested, reducing the time required in the coloring phase of curing. Treated tobacco should be dried faster. If tobacco leaves are green or contain some green when harvested, it may be necessary to color them for a few hours. If the leaves are completely yellow, temperature and ventilation must be adjusted in a manner to dry the tobacco as fast as possible without scalding. Once the leaf is dried ($^3/_4$ dry), you should follow normal procedures for curing. Since Phoenix Cardinal treated leaves cure faster, treated and untreated leaves should not be cured together in the same barn.

TOMATOES

PROCESSED: Recoverable fruit yield from a once-over harvest may be increased by a foliar spray of this product, which will concentrate and speed up the ripening of tomatoes. Ripening will begin earlier and mature plant ripening will converge. This will concentrate maturity in the plants, allowing the higher yield of ripe tomatoes in a once-over harvest. In addition, this will help to prolong the normal harvest season and assist in harvest scheduling and product handling.

FRESH MARKET TOMATOES IN CALIFORNIA: Early marketable fruit yields may be increased by a foliar spray of this product, which will speed up the ripening of tomatoes.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
PROCESSED TOMATOES: 1) WARM TEMPERATURES OR 2) EARLY TO MID-SEASON	1 1/4 TO 3 1/4	This product should be applied when 5-15% of the tomato fruit in the treatment area, including breakers, are pink and red in color and there are enough mature green tomato fruit to create the desired amount of harvest. When temperatures are over 85°F, this product can be effective at rates as small as 1 ¼ pts/A. It is necessary to maintain thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. As a result, spray volumes and aerial or ground equipment should be chosen to maximize coverage. Please note, however, that overlapping spray nozzle patterns or swaths may result in overdosing and, as a result, extreme injury to foliage. When applying the spray band over the row, be sure to reduce the application rate in proportion to the actual treatment area. The treatment area should be closely monitored and crops should be harvested once proper maturity is reached.	Generally, this product should be applied when the preferred amount of tomato fruit is mature and of a marketable size. Before applying this product, the treatment area should be observed closely, including by sampling plants to determine the crop's stage of growth and degree of maturity. While fruit size may be an indicator of maturity, it is not enough: sample plants, including breakers, should be weighed, sorted and color determined. The stage for treatment will vary based on crop conditions. Using the specific directions on this label, crop conditions may be determined during regular observations of the area to be treated. After treatment and before harvest, normal cultural practices should be observed. For an optimum yield of high-quality fruit, it is necessary for harvest to be well-timed. As a result, application timing is to be coordinated with delivery schedules of the processor. If the treatment area shows signs of inconsistent plant vigor as a result of cultural practices or soil conditions, contact your local Phoenix Environmental Care representative, Farm Advisor or Extension Horticulture Specialist for advice on correct use of this product and for temperature-specific rates of fruit ripening, as allowed under the timing and rate limitations on this label.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
PROCESSED TOMATOES: 1) COOL TEMPERATURES OR 2) LATE SEASON OR 3) COASTAL CROPS	3 1/4 TO 6 1/2	This product should be applied when 5-30% of the tomato fruit in the treatment area, including breakers, are pink and red in color and there are enough mature green tomato fruit to create the desired amount of harvest. For optimum efficacy, this product should be applied when 5-15% of the tomato fruit in the treatment area, including breakers, are pink and red in color. For dense vegetative growth or at cooler nighttime temperatures (less than 65°F), the higher rate of this product should be used. It is necessary to maintain thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. As a result, spray volumes and aerial or ground equipment should be chosen to maximize coverage.	Crop should be harvested at time of suitable maturity. Fruit may ripen earlier at temperatures above 90°F. Natural color development may be slowed at temperatures below 65°F, delaying the time of harvest.
FRESH MARKET TOMATOES IN CALIFORNIA	1 1/4 to 5	This product should be applied when the preferred amount of tomato fruit is mature and of a marketable size. This time is usually 3-6 days prior to harvest. Treated crops will only yield one harvest. It is necessary to maintain thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. As a result, spray volumes and aerial or ground equipment should be chosen to maximize coverage. For dense vegetative growth and at cooler temperatures (generally under 85°F), the longer pre-harvest interval and higher rate of this product should be used on late season crops. When temperatures are over 85°F, this product can be effective at rates as small as 1 ¼ pts/A. In addition, this lower rate may reduce damage to the foliage of certain sensitive varieties, as noted below.	Check treated fruit frequently and harvest at desired maturity. When programming harvest, spray a different block each day and harvest blocks daily in the same sequence.

RESTRICTIONS

Because this product is unable to cause immature green fruit to ripen, it should not be applied prior to the development of enough green fruit to produce the necessary harvest size.

After treatment, some foliage may appear aged or yellowed.

This product should not be applied to plants that are under stress because of drought, disease, insect pressure or soil conditions or with inferior root systems. Such application, particularly under high temperatures, may cause foliage cover to quickly diminish, resulting in a higher chance of sunburn and sun scald.

This product should not be applied when expected temperatures at the treatment area are going to remain above 105°F.

Sensitive plant varieties should not be treated during sustained times of temperatures over 100°F. Under these conditions, the lower rate should be used. Some examples of plant varieties that are most sensitive to foliar damage include VF 10, VF 315, VF 145, 21-4, and 13L.

Tank mixing of this product with spray adjuvants, sun protection whiteners, sun protection products or any other additives is prohibited.

This product should not be applied to an area greater than can be harvested within 2-3 days.

This product should not be applied to plant varieties particularly susceptible to rapid softening or shattering when ripe.

Do not use on greenhouse tomatoes.

Pre-harvest interval is three (3) days.

Per year, do not apply more than 6.5 pints (1.63 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

BLUEBERRIES

This product, when applied as a foliar spray, will contribute to an easier and more efficient harvest by concentrating blueberry maturity. In addition, growth of black barrenberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*) flowers and/or fruit growing in Maine lowbush blueberry fields will be slowed through use of this product in a foliar spray, lowering the amount of unwanted fruit harvested with the desired crop.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
FRUIT COLOR ACCELERATION AND MATURITY CONCENTRATION TREATMENT (Cultivars Bluecrop, Weymouth, Jersey, Rancocaas, Rubel, Bluetta, Erliblue, Wolcott, Croatan, Murphy, Angola, Morrow, Garden Blue, Trifblue and NC901)	4 to 8	This product should be applied as a foliar spray at a rate of 4-8 pts/A and when air temperatures are between 60° and 90°F. Spray volume should be 150-200 gals/A. Use the higher spray volume and rate on large or dense foliage bushes or when temperatures are cool. It is necessary to maintain thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. Use of a wetting agent is to be used to assist in the uniform wetting of crops. For example, Triton B-1956 can be applied at 0.5 pts per 100 gals or X-77 at 2.0 pts per 100 gals.	First Harvest Concentration: This product should be applied when 15-20% of the berries in the treatment area are blue. Final Harvest Concentration: This product should be applied following first or second picking. Within one to two weeks following application, blueberries generally have reached proper coloration, indicating maturity and time for harvest. Because this product accelerates maturity, internal and external fruit quality should be observed daily to determine picking time. Please note that this product may cause greater acceleration of fruit color than internal ripening. The time for fruit ripening will shorten under higher temperatures (at least 90°F). This product may cause a slight decrease of acidity, fruit size, and soluble solids, as well as a greater number of fruit with stems.
CONTROL OF BLACK BARRENBERRY IN LOW BUSH BLUEBERRIES IN MAINE	4 to 8	This product should be applied at a rate of 4-8 pts/A. GROUND APPLICATION: Apply in roughly 100-200 gals/A. AERIAL APPLICATION: Apply in roughly 10 gals/A. It is necessary to maintain thorough spray coverage. Use of a wetting agent is to be used to assist in the uniform wetting of crops. For example, X-77 can be applied at 0.1% of the spray volume.	When black barrenberries reach 90-100% petal fall, the lower rates of this product should be applied. Once black barrenberry fruit reaches a diameter of $^1/_8 - ^3/_{16}$ in., use the higher rates. This stage is usually reached 7-10 days following the blueberry crop reaching this stage. Once blueberry fruit is ripe, it should be harvested. Usually, blueberries should be ripe 6-8 weeks following treatment.

RESTRICTIONS:

Premature crops and extreme steminess may result from application of this product to cultivars not listed above.
Per season, a maximum of one application may be made.
A second application for the purposes of maturity concentration or fruit color acceleration is not permitted when using to control barrenberries in Maine.
Diminished fruit yield and defoliation may occur if plants under extreme heat or drought conditions are treated.
Per year, do not apply more than 8 pints (2 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

CHERRIES

Except California

This product, when applied as a foliar spray, will help to accelerate uniform ripening and loosen fruit, thereby decreasing the mechanical shaking force needed during harvest. This contributes to fruit quality, yield size, harvest efficiency, and minimizes injury to trees. DO NOT USE ON CHERRIES IN CALIFORNIA.

Pacific Northwest Sweet Cherries: Dormant bud hardiness is increased and bloom is delayed when a fall application of this product is made.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
TART CHERRIES	1	It is necessary to maintain thorough spray coverage. As a result, this product should be applied as a dilute spray in plenty of water. Planting density, tree size and the application equipment will determine the optimal spray volume.	Pre-harvest intervals will increase when using lower rates.
	$^2/_3$ to 1	Apply as a concentrate spray. For best results, ensure uniform coverage when using a spray volume of less than 100 gals/A.	
SWEET CHERRIES (varieties such as Windsor, Napoleon-Royal Anne, Emperor Francis)	3 to 4	It is necessary to maintain thorough spray coverage. As a result, this product should be applied as a dilute spray in plenty of water. Delivery type, tree size and the application equipment will determine the optimal spray volume. Application to yellow-colored or light varieties should use the lower rates.	
	2 to 3	Apply as a concentrate spray. For best results, ensure uniform coverage when using a spray volume of less than 100 gals/A.	
INCREASED DORMANT FRUIT BUD HARDINESS AND DELAYED SPRING BLOOM (Sweet Cherries in the Pacific Northwest)	3	Treat in first two weeks of September.	A fall application of Phoenix Cardinal will increase fruit bud hardiness by decreasing the chance for winter injury and delaying bloom by 3 to 5 days which may help avoid frost injury. Treatment of early flowering varieties may delay bloom to better coincide with pollination from other varieties.

RESTRICTIONS

Not for use on cherries in California.

Early treatment may result in unwanted premature fruit drop with attached stems.

Treatment may result in cherry tree gummosis, especially when subjected to high temperatures during and after treatment.

Tree damage may occur if trees are treated in the year following exposure to severe gummosis.

Excessive gummosis may result if this product is applied to trees that have been exposed to extreme conditions of stress such as drought, disease pressure, winter injury or low vigor. Gummosis will be intensified by periods of drought or high temperatures.

Orchards should be irrigated, if feasible, to prevent gummosis caused by drought stress.
Pre-harvest interval is seven (7) days.
Treatment should occur at temperatures between 60-85°F and should not be made at temperatures over 85°F.
Application should be made once all fruit on the tree (including interior fruit) is in stage 3. This can be determined by observing the change of ground color from bright green to yellow and rapid increases in size.
It is necessary to maintain uniform spray coverage. Otherwise, tip dieback and gummosis may result from erratic application of this product.
After treatment, you may observe some early yellowing and drop of leaves.
Fall Bud Hardiness Treatment: You may observe a decrease in individual fruit size and minor gummosis following this treatment.
Per year, do not apply more than 4 pints (1 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

GRAPES
For Use Only in Arizona and California

Table grapes in Arizona and California: This product will accelerate uniform development of color on certain varieties of table grapes such as Phoenix Cardinal, Emperor, Flame Seedless, Red Malaga, Queen and Tokay. This contributes to harvest efficiency of quality fruit.

Raisin Production: This product, when applied as a foliar spray, will accelerate maturity of Thompson Seedless grapes. This will result in raisins of higher quality, lower acids and increased sugars.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
TABLE GRAPES (i.e. Phoenix Cardinal, Flame Seedless, Red Malaga, and Queen)	$^1/_2$ to 2	This product should be applied at the point of 5-30% berry coloration. When temperatures are over 85°F, this product can be effective at rates of $^1/_2$ to 1 pint per acre. Use the higher rates when temperatures are cool, but higher than 65° F. Conventional ground sprayers should be used to uniformly apply this product to fruit clusters and vines, using an adequate amount of water.	Fruit should be harvested at time of suitable quality and maturity. To determine proper time for harvest (usually at least two weeks following application), observe fruit coloration, acidity and sugar content. Be sure to harvest before coloration becomes too dark. If needed, confer with your Farm Advisor or Extension Viticulturist for local practices with this product.
TOKAY GRAPES	1 to 2	This product should be applied at the point of 5-15% berry coloration. Conventional ground sprayers should be used to uniformly apply this product to fruit clusters and vines, using an adequate amount of water.	
RAISIN PRODUCTION (Thompson Seedless)	1-2	This product should be applied at the point of 5-30% berry coloration or as a foliar spray at 5% berry softening. Conventional ground sprayers should be used to uniformly apply this product to fruit clusters and vines, using an adequate amount of water.	This product, when applied as a foliar spray, will accelerate maturity of Thompson Seedless grapes. This will result in raisins of higher quality, lower acids and increased sugars. If needed, confer with your Farm Advisor or Extension Viticulturist for local practices with this product.

RESTRICTIONS

Table Grapes

Because the number of cracked fruit may increase, use of rates in excess of 1 pt./A is not recommended except when grapes are subject to poor weather conditions or a past history of difficult coloration.

Application of this product may cause softening of berries. Take this into consideration when determining proper storage.

Tokay grapes should not be stored.

Pre-harvest interval is fourteen (14) days.

Per year, do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

Raisin Production (Thompson Seedless)

To determine proper time for harvest, observe acidity and sugar content

This product should not be applied to grapes exposed to moisture stress or insect pressure.

Per year, do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

APPLES

This product, when applied as a foliar spray, will help to accelerate uniform ripening and loosen fruit, thereby decreasing the mechanical shaking force needed during harvest. This contributes to fruit quality, yield size, harvest efficiency, and minimizes injury to trees. This product will accelerate ripening and red coloration when applied along with FRUITONE® N to control pre-harvest drop. This product will contribute to formation of flower buds and restrict vegetative growth when applied to young trees.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
FRUIT LOOSENING 1. VARIETIES MATURING IN EARLY TO MID-SEASON (maturing with McIntosh or earlier) 2. LATE MATURING VARIETIES IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES (maturing later than McIntosh)	$2\ ^1/_2$ 5	This product should be applied 7-14 days before expected normal harvest time. It is necessary to maintain thorough spray coverage. As a result, this product should be applied as a foliar spray in plenty of water. Tree size and the application equipment will determine the optimal spray volume. Fruit treated with this product will reach picking time faster; as a result, check fruit maturity daily.	Different uses of this product as specifically directed will encourage: 1) Uniform coloration and ripening while not contributing to loosening, 2) development of flower buds on young trees, 3) fruit loosening, and/or 4) thinning and return bloom. This product should be applied at temperatures between 60°F and 90°F, except under the conditions of rising temperatures, you may treat at 50°F. Pre-harvest intervals will increase when lower temperatures are present. Warm daytime conditions will hasten loosening and ripening of fruit; however, color response will be diminished. Overripe fruit on trees should not be tolerated as such fruit may soften earlier once harvested. Be sure to check maturity and quality of any fruit to be sold at a fresh market. While fruit color may be an indicator of maturity, it is not enough: internal maturity should also be checked using a pressure gauge or other method. This product should not be applied to an area greater than can be harvested within 1-2 days. Fruit in good condition can be stored in cold-air storage.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
PROMOTION OF UNIFORM RIPENING AND COLORING OF RED VARIETIES WITHOUT LOOSENING 1. VARIETIES MATURING EARLY TO MID-SEASON (maturing with McIntosh or earlier). 2. LATE MATURING VARIETIES (maturing later than McIntosh)	 1 to 4 2 to 4	This product should be applied with a pre-harvest drop control chemical registered for use on apples (e.g., FRUITONE® N) as a foliar spray. Observe all directions on both products' labels. Treatments should begin 2-3 weeks prior to the normal harvest time and 1-2 weeks prior to preferred harvest time. It is necessary to maintain thorough spray coverage. As a result, this product should be applied as a dilute spray in plenty of water. Type of delivery, tree size and the application equipment will determine the optimal spray volume. For apples to be stored, use the lower rate.	Check with your local extension Pomologist or Horticulturist and the pre-harvest drop control chemical's label for best local practices.
THINNING AND RETURN BLOOM 1. Majority of Varieties 2. Varieties Such as Golden Delicious that Are Difficult to Thin	 1 $^{1}/_{2}$ to 4 3 to 6	This product should be applied 10-20 days following full bloom. You may mix this product with the following insecticides to promote thinning: AMID -THIN®W, SEVIN® brand 4F Carbaryl Insecticide, SEVIN® brand 80 WSP Carbaryl Insecticide, SEVIN® brand 80 S Carbaryl Insecticide or SEVIN® brand XLR Plus Carbaryl Insecticide. When using these products together, you must abide by the most restrictive label guidelines. Do not exceed any label's required dosages. This product may not be mixed with other products whose labels prohibit such mixtures. Consult local extension requirements. Optimal application efficacy may be reached by the addition of a non-ionic surfactant. In areas of water alkalinity, product efficacy can be increased by buffering the spray solution to a pH of 3-5. It is necessary to maintain thorough spray coverage. As a result, this product should be applied in enough water to cover trees.	It may be difficult to regulate cropping from one season to the next. Extreme alternate bearing may develop in a subsequent year if a large number of lateral buds and spurs bloom in one season. This product should be used alone or together with AMID-THIN® W or one of the SEVIN® products listed under Specific Directions to defeat this disorder. Such an application should occur 7-21 days following full bloom. The necessary amount of thinning and your orchard's biennial history of bearing will determine which treatment program should be used. On Red Delicious trees (especially those subject to stress) or trees treated with the higher rates, you may observe a decrease in fruit size and "type".

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
FLOWER BUD DEVELOPMENT TREATMENT 1. NONBEARING TREES 2. BEARING TREES	2 to 8 $^{1}/_{2}$ to 3	Trees should be treated uniformly and thoroughly up until runoff. Trees with greater vigor will require the higher rate. This product should be applied 2-4 weeks following full bloom. Treatments should be delayed until after June drop and six weeks following full bloom to help prevent fruit thinning.	This product should be applied as a foliar spray to non-bearing trees 2-4 weeks following bloom to promote the development of flower buds. Decreased fruit and yield size as well as thinning of fruit may result during the year of treatment; however, flowering should increase the following Spring. Before using this treatment, ensure the trees to be treated are large enough to be able to support a crop of apples.

RESTRICTIONS

Decreased fruit and yield size as well as thinning of fruit may result from use of this product.

This product should not be used on trees with lowered strength, as it may result in excessive growth reduction. Double coverage should be avoided.

Because return bloom and thinning may be influenced by environmental conditions, testing any one program on a small batch of trees at first is permitted.

Newly-bearing young trees may be at risk of a reduction in fruit size and unwanted fruit thinning.

It is necessary to maintain thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. Use a wetting agent to assist in the uniform wetting of crops.

Grazing or feeding of cover crops to livestock is prohibited.

Pre-Harvest interval is seven (7) days.

When making application to accelerate maturity, a decrease in fruit size may result, particularly when fruit is small when treated.

Decreased fruit size and quality may occur if treatment is made more than three weeks prior to the normal planned time for harvest.

Per year, do not apply more than 8 pints (2 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

WALNUTS

THIS USE IS FOR WALNUTS IN CALIFORNIA ONLY. This product, when applied as a foliar spray, will help to loosen walnuts, thereby decreasing the mechanical shaking force needed during harvest. This contributes to better hull removal, yield size (from a once-over harvest), harvest efficiency, and earlier harvest.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
USE IN CALIFORNIA	3 to 5	For spray concentration requirements, see the chart below. Optimal results will occur when spray concentrations are between 200-900 ppm. Higher rates should be used during low humidity or temperatures. Pre-harvest intervals will decrease when using higher rates. Application should be made at temperatures between 60-95° F for optimal results. Applications at temperatures above 90° F and low humidity may be less effective due to spray evaporation. This product should be applied using equipment giving the highest spray penetration to provide thorough uniform coverage of walnut hulls. This is necessary to achieve optimal nut loosening and hull split. When the size of the tree inhibits optimal spray penetration, use of large air carrier sprayers or volume sprayer attachments is to be used.	Walnuts are mature when the packing tissue between kernel halves completes browning. Collect nut samples from throughout the tree canopy when determining percent nut maturity. Advancing Harvest: This product should be applied when maturity has been achieved by 95-100% of the nuts. Harvest should be made as soon as sufficient hullability occurs. Depending on weather conditions and variety of walnut, this usually happens approximately 10-16 days following application. Inspect regularly. Second shake should occur 10-12 days following the first. Once Over Harvest: Maturity and the chance for a once over harvest will be influenced by weather and growing conditions, as well as the variety of nut. Local fieldmen or Farm Advisors should be consulted to determine whether a once over harvest will be available. Treatments to mature walnuts should begin 10 days prior to the normal harvest time and 7-12 days prior to preferred harvest time.

RESTRICTIONS

Quality may be diminished if application is made prior to the packing tissue brown (mature) stage.
Application of this product may cause some leaf drop.
Trees which are moisture-stressed, diseased, or have low vigor should not be treated as excessive leaf drop may result.
Twig dieback, extreme defoliation, diminished catkin formation or other tree injuries may occur if higher-than-permitted rates are applied. Be sure to measure accurately.
Pre-harvest interval is five (5) days.
Per year, do not apply more than 5 pints (1.25 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

Spray Preparation Chart

Application Rate		Spray Volume (Gallons/Acre)				
		100	200	300	400	500
Pints/Acre	Lbs./Acre	Concentration (ppm)				
3	0.75	900	450	300	---	---
4	1.00	---	600	400	300	---
5	1.25	---	750	500	375	300

PEPPERS

This product, when applied as a foliar spray, will accelerate uniform coloration and ripening, resulting in better handling and packing efficiency.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
PEPPERS	1 1/4 to 4	It is necessary to maintain thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. As a result, spray volumes and equipment should be chosen to maximize coverage. If plants are strongly growing, subject to temperatures lower than 65°F, or have dense foliage, the higher rate should be used. Spray Volume: Rates between 1 ¼ and 2 pts should be applied in 20 gals/A. Rates between 3 and 4 pts should be applied in 40 gals/A. Use of less than 40 gals/A at the higher rate under hot and dry weather may result in foliage burn. Application Timing: -Bell peppers: 10% of fruit have red or chocolate coloration. -Chili and pimento peppers: 10-30% of fruit have red or chocolate coloration. -Application should not be made until enough green fruit exists for a sufficient yield. This product will not ripen immature, green fruit.	Crop is to be harvested at optimum maturity, generally 14 or more days after treatment. Maturity should be determined by sampling several field locations. Early application or application when there is a shortage of mature, uniform, green fruit (as a result of variable soil cultural practices or split fruit set) may result in a decrease in total yield.

RESTRICTIONS

If average temperatures are anticipated to persist at or above 95°F, treatment should be avoided. Treatments should not be made at temperatures above 100°F. Such treatments will cause additional foliage yellowing, immature fruit abscission, ripening and defoliation.

Treatments should also not be made if average temperatures are anticipated to persist below 60°F as such conditions may diminish product efficacy.

Application of this product may cause minor leaf aging and yellowing.

Pre-harvest interval is five (5) days.

Per year, do not apply more than 4 pints (1 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

ATTENTION: Tank-mixing of this product with desiccants containing sodium chlorate may create hypochlorous acids under some conditions. Such acids will emit toxic chloride fumes if heated.

BLACKBERRIES

USE PERMITTED IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON ONLY. This product, when applied as a foliar spray, will promote uniform maturity and loosen fruit, thereby decreasing the mechanical force needed during harvest. This contributes to fruit quality, yield size, harvest efficiency, and minimizes injury to canes.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
APPLICATION IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON (Cultivars Chehalem Thornless and Evergreen)	5 - 8	This product should be applied: 1) As a foliar spray, 2) at temperatures between 60-90°F, 3) more than three days before the planned harvest date, and 4) when it is not to rain within the next 24 hours. Uniform and thorough wetting of the fruit and foliage is necessary.	This product can be used early in the harvest season to decrease the number of pickings or later in the harvest season for a final once-over picking.

RESTRICTIONS

Because of the potential for significant fruit drop, this product should not be applied to more fruit than is possible to harvest within three days.

This product should be used only as directed and on strong, healthy plants. Improper use or use on diseased or otherwise damaged plants will result in a decrease in berry size.

Pre-harvest interval is three (3) days.

Per year, do not apply more than 8 pints (2 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

CANTALOUPES

USE PERMITTED IN ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS ONLY: This product, when applied as a foliar spray, encourages fruit abscission (slipping). This leads to more efficient harvests.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, TEXAS	3	For uniform abscission, it is essential to have thorough spray coverage. Ground and aerial applications should be made in a minimum of 40 and 10 gal/A, respectively. Aerial application is allowed only in Texas. While the precise pre-harvest interval will differ based on temperature, you should be ready for harvest of abscised fruit within 2-5 days following application. Harvest schedules should be planned with your packer and/or shipper.	For more specific directions under varying temperature and moisture conditions, consult your Extension Horticulturist or Farm Advisor for his experience with Phoenix Cardinal in your area. This product's effects will accelerate when fruit is subjected to high temperatures. Please note that timing of applications of this product may differ each season. Do not apply this product before fruit is of marketable quality (as determined by flesh color and level of soluble solids) as these traits will not improve after application. Fruit should be picked once it is of marketable quality as quality will diminish if fruit is left in the field. As a result, fields should be examined frequently. Vines may exhibit rapid aging or yellowing after application. Do not apply to plants with low vigor. A 30-day plant-back interval is required.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply this product at low nighttime temperatures (below 60°F).

This product should not be applied to fields whose fruit are at less than 10% soluble solids.

This product should be applied only if the target fields' vines are healthy, fruit are of marketable quality (in both internal flesh color and soluble solids) and have a relatively uniform fruit set.

Pre-harvest interval is two (2) days.

Per year, do not apply more than 3 pints (0.75 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre.

PINEAPPLE AND SUGARCANE

PINEAPPLE FLOWER INDUCTION: Application of Phoenix Cardinal will induce uniform flower initiation of pineapple plants.

PINEAPPLE MATURITY CONCENTRATION: Application of Phoenix Cardinal will stimulate uniform shell color of pineapple fruit.

SUGARCANE FLOWER PREVENTION: A foliar spray of Phoenix Cardinal will reduce or prevent flowering of sugarcane.

SUGARCANE BIOMASS INCREASE: Phoenix Cardinal application to prevent flowering can result in increased biomass accumulation and increased recoverable sugars.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Timing of Application	Instructions	Comments
PINEAPPLE Flower Induction Phoenix Cardinal applied to pineapple plants will stimulate uniform initiation of flowering.	4 to 8	"Bearing age" about 12 months after planting. Generally about 6 months prior to desired harvest	Proper rate will vary with local growing conditions, varieties, plantation management practices and time of year. Use the higher rate where earlier harvest is desired. Apply when pineapple foliage is dry.	Do not graze pineapple forage treated with Phoenix Cardinal. Do not harvest pineapples treated with Phoenix Cardinal sooner than 2 days after the last application.
PINEAPPLE Maturity Concentration Phoenix Cardinal application will stimulate uniform shell color development.	2 to 8	When the first fruit begin to change color.	Use a broadcast spray, thoroughly cover both foliage and fruit. Use the higher rate during periods of cool or cloudy weather when normal ripening has slowed.	

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Timing of Application	Instructions	Comments
SUGARCANE (for use in Hawaii only) **Flower Prevention** Phoenix Cardinal application will prevent or reduce flowering and pithy tissue formation. **Biomass Increase** Phoenix Cardinal used to prevent flowering can also result in increased biomass accumulation and recoverable sugar yield.	2	Just prior to flower initiation.	Apply by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter using equipment designed to give uniform coverage. Actual biomass increase will be affected by the time between treatment and harvest. Consider anticipated recoverable sugars as well as biomass to determine optimum harvest date.	Apply no less than 7 gallons of spray mixture per acre. Do not harvest sugarcane treated with Phoenix Cardinal sooner than 2 months after the last application. Do not graze sugarcane forage treated with Phoenix Cardinal.

RESTRICTIONS

* For pineapple do not exceed 12 pints of this product (3 lbs. ethephon) per acre per year.
* For sugarcane do not exceed 2 pints of this product (0.50 lb. ethephon) per acre per year.

WHEAT AND BARLEY
(NOT REGISTERED FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)

This product can be applied as a preventative measure in a tank-mix with certain cereal insecticides and fungicides approved for such use. Such a tank mix should not be applied to plants stressed by cold, disease, heat, insect or moisture as a decrease in yield or injury to crops may occur. Application of a tank mix of this product with Tilt® may cause a decrease in yield or flag leaf burn.

Assessment of economics and plant conditions should guide treatments of insecticides and fungicides, which may or may not match with treatment timing of this product.

RESTRICTIONS

This product should not be supplemented with adjuvants, surfactants or wetting agents or tank mixed with nitrogen solutions or herbicides.
Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
Failure to observe label instructions may result in decreased product quality or yield.
Lodging reduction effects may not occur for up to seven days following treatment. Once crops are lodged, this product is not effective.
This product may affect certain disease infestations, such as mildew, rust and Septoria, and should be used in conjunction with a fungicide control program if necessary.
Yield loss may occur if, during or after application, plants are subject to disease, moisture or temperature stress.
Yield loss may occur if this product is applied under non-lodging conditions.
Always follow label temperature restrictions.

Harvest maturity may be delayed 1-4 days and heading by 1-2 days following use of this product. Additional harvest maturity delay may occur if crops are subject to extreme temperatures within five days following treatment. Extreme temperatures are any under 35° F or above 85° F for non-irrigated crops, or over 90° F in irrigated crops.
Because of the potential for maturity delay and, therefore, harvest delays, this product should not be used on late-seeded crops in short-season growing areas.
Secondary tillers may increase following application of this product to certain spring barleys. This may particularly occur if crop is subject to temperature or moisture stress.
Use of this product on Azure barley or Tyler wheat is prohibited.
This product should not be applied when rain will likely occur within six hours.
Grazing or foraging by livestock or cuttings for hay or silage is prohibited. Mature straw at normal harvest may be consumed by animals.
A 30-day plant-back interval is required.

TREATMENT DECISION GUIDE

Shortly before application of this product, the fields to be treated should be checked to determine the chance lodging will occur. This product should only be applied under these circumstances:

Lodging is anticipated and likely will result in a considerable decrease in grain quality, harvest efficiency, and recoverable yield.
There is no disease stress or insect pressure on the crop.
There is little to no chance of crop stress following application because of adequate irrigation or soil moisture.
Extreme temperature fluctuations (as described above) are not anticipated to occur within five days following application.
Crop is at the proper growth stage: Feekes 8 to 10.

APPLICATION TIMING
This product should be applied at the point the flag leaf is slightly visible to the boot stage. Apply prior to awn emergence or sheath split. These visual cues correspond to Feekes-Large Scale 8-10 and Zadok's Code 37-45. Crop damage and decreased yields may occur if application contacts exposed heads.

APPLICATION
For best results, post-treatment temperatures should be no less than 60° F. Overlapping sprays should be avoided as yield and rate loss may be exaggerated.

Ground application: Application with conventional ground equipment should be made in at least 7 gals/A of water. Use of flat fan nozzles is suggested. Application with air foil-type equipment or by controlled droplet application (CDA) should be made in at least 5 gals/A of water. Spray boom should be adjusted to drive at moderate speed and at the height of the plant canopy to avoid an uneven application.

Aerial application should be made in at least 3 gals/A of water.

USE RATES
The application rate will be determined by environmental conditions and lodging pressure. Contact your state extension specialist for local requirements on rates of application for varying conditions. The 1 pint/A rate should be used on more responsive varieties. Per year, do not apply more than 2 pints (0.5 lb. ethephon) of this product per acre. Pre-harvest interval is forty (40) days.

BARLEY AND WHEAT APPLICATION RATES

CROP CONDITION	ANTICIPATED LODGING PRESSURE			COMMENTS
	MODERATE	HEAVY	SEVERE	
	APPLICATION RATE (pts/A)			
Barley (Spring and Winter Seasons)	1	1 to 1 ½	1 ½ to 2*	The 2 pts/A rate may be necessary for use on certain vigorously growing tall varieties.
Winter Wheat	1	1 to 1 ½	1 ½ to 2*	For certain tall straw varieties (e.g., "Roughrider" and "Agassiz"), the listed rates may be unable to control lodging under severe lodging conditions.
Most Spring Wheats	1	1	1 ½	For certain tall durum wheats (e.g., "Vic"), the listed rates may be unable to control lodging under severe lodging conditions.
Sensitive Variety or High Temperature **	1	1	1	
RESTRICTIONS * Application with the 2-pint rate should be restricted to the following anticipated yield-decreasing conditions: 1) very tall varieties that are lodging-prone, 2) cereal types like durum notorious for severe lodging, or 3) irrigated crops that are subject to abnormally severe lodging. ** This product should not be applied if it is anticipated that anytime during the five days following treatment, temperatures are to go above 85° F for non-irrigated crops or 90° F for irrigated crops.				

NON-IRRIGATED WHEAT AND BARLEY

Application of this product to non-irrigated wheat and barley in states West of the Mississippi River is prohibited except West of the Cascade Range in the States of Oregon and Washington.

IRRIGATED WHEAT AND BARLEY

To prevent stress on the crop, irrigate prior to and after twenty-four (24) hours following application. Irrigation should continue through the period of grain head filling if weather remains hot and dry. Please note that considerable decreases in yield and plant quality may occur if crop is subject to heat stress and moisture during grain fill and antithesis. As a result, it is imperative to avoid plant stress during these periods when treating with this product.

GROWTH STAGE CHART

Growth Class	2nd Node Detectable	Flag leaf Barely Visible	Flag Leaf Ligule Visible	Swollen Boot	First Spikelet Visible	Inflorescence ¾ complete
Feekes-Large Scale	7	8	9	10	10.1	10.4
Zadok's Code	32	37	39	45	50	57
Treatment time advice	Too Early				Too late	

MISTLETOE REMOVAL

DWARF AND LEAFY MISTLETOE REMOVAL: A foliar spray of Phoenix Cardinal will remove dwarf mistletoe shoots in ornamental conifers and leafy mistletoe from ornamental deciduous trees.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
DWARF MISTLETOE ON ORNAMENTAL CONIFERS	2 pints per 20 gallons	Apply as a foliar spray to dwarf mistletoe shoots before mistletoe seed dispersal. For effective removal, all mistletoe shoots must be sprayed to wet. Use of a nonionic surfactant at permitted rates may increase effectiveness. Treat any mistletoe regrowth before seed dispersal.	Applications made in conjunction with sylvicultural mistletoe management will prevent spread of the mistletoe parasite to other parts of the tree and other trees.
DOUGLAS FIR, ORNAMENTALS	1 pint per 20 gallons		Mature needle drop, that normally occurs in the fall, may be hastened by the use of Phoenix Cardinal. Applications of higher rates on Douglas fir may result in excessive needle drop.
LEAFY MISTLETOE ON ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS TREES	2 quarts per 20 gallons	Make applications after fall leaf drop through mid-winter. For effective removal, all mistletoe shoots must be sprayed to wet. Use of a nonionic surfactant at permitted rates may increase effectiveness. Any mistletoe regrowth should be treated during the labeled application window.	Large mistletoe infections and mistletoe found in mesquite may be difficult to control with a single application and retreatment may be necessary.

FRUIT ELIMINATION
(Ornamental Use Only)

UNDESIRABLE FRUIT ELIMINATION: A foliar spray of Phoenix Cardinal will reduce or eliminate undesirable fruit development on apple, crabapple, carob and olive trees.

Crop Condition	Phoenix Cardinal (Pints/Acre)	Instructions	Comments
APPLES, CRABAPPLES	8 to 12 ounces per 20 gallons	Apply as a foliar spray at the flower bud to full bloom stage, prior to fruit set. Wet foliage thoroughly. Over application of Phoenix Cardinal can result in excessive leaf drop and/or tree defoliation. Use higher rates when temperatures are cool.	Application must be made before fruit set for best results. Do not treat weak trees or trees under stress (drought, insect or disease damaged trees) as excessive leaf drop or twig drop can result. Some leaf drop or temporary leaf yellowing may occur after treatment. Do not use on small red fruited varieties of crabapple as fruit elimination will not be satisfactory.
CAROB (Ceratonia siliqua)	6 ounces per 20 gallons	Apply as a foliar spray. Wet all foliage thoroughly. Amount of spray will depend on tree size.	
OLIVE (Olea auropaea)	12 ounces per 20 gallons		

TURF

Growth suppression of turf

Phoenix Cardinal when applied will slow turfgrass growth thus reducing mowing frequency required as well as the volume of clippings accumulated. Apply Phoenix Cardinal when daytime air temperatures are 65 °F or above for optimum results. Phoenix Cardinal must only be applied when turfgrass mowing height has been established for the season. Multiple applications should be avoided where thatch has accumulated.

Treatment Area	Application Rate	Application	Spray Volume
Golf Course turf including Fairways, Roughs, Greens* and Tees* Commercial Turfgrasses, including Bentgrass (Fairway cut), Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall & Fine Fescue	5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq.ft.	Apply to actively growing turf. It will require 7-10 days for Phoenix Cardinal to act. Reapplication intervals: Kentucky Bluegrass-7 wks. Perennial Ryegrass-7 wks. Tall/Fine Fescue-4 wks. Bentgrass-4 wks.	1.0 – 2.0 gallons per 1000 sq. ft.

*Not for use in California unless accompanied by supplemental labeling.

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:

Do not allow entry to treated area until sprays have dried.

For best results, apply with sprayer in sufficient volume of water to provide uniform coverage. Phoenix Cardinal is foliarly absorbed.

Apply only to actively growing turf, under favorable growing conditions, that is not going into a dormancy period.

Do not treat turfgrass with poor root systems or growing under stress due to poor soil conditions, drought, disease or insect damage.
Scalping may occur on creeping bentgrass after more than 2 applications of Phoenix Cardinal for *Poa annua* suppression.
Phoenix Cardinal has been successfully used on many bentgrass cultivars. Tolerance testing should be conducted in new cultivars before extensive use.
Do not exceed a maximum of 30 fl oz. of Phoenix Cardinal per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.
Use of spreader/stickers with Phoenix Cardinal is not necessary.
Phoenix Cardinal is an acidic product and prolonged exposure to spray deposits will damage acrylic plastics, certain paints and metals. Rinse thoroughly all exposed acrylic plastic materials and painted surfaces with a detergent and water within one hour after exposure to spray deposits.
Test tank mixes with other products on a small area before using widely.
Do not tank mix with ammonium thiosulfate as it can result in the formation of toxic fumes.
Do not use Phoenix Cardinal where excessive thatch has accumulated.

Tank Mixtures with products containing the active ingredient Trinexapac-ethyl, such as Goldwing
Phoenix Cardinal may be tank mixed with Goldwing or other products containing the active ingredient, trinexapac ethyl. Tank mix 5 fl. oz./1,000 square feet of Phoenix Cardinal with 0.125 or 0.25 fl. oz/1,000 square feet of Goldwing to aid in seedhead suppression and improve the quality of the turf. Repeat applications may be required for optimum performance. Always follow the product label directions for use and application rates. Use the most restrictive application interval for each turfgrass. Applying this tank mixture during frost may temporarily discolor turf.

Seedhead Suppression
When applied as a foliar application Phoenix Cardinal will suppress *Poa annua* and white clover seedheads. Apply before the emergence of new seedheads. Application may be repeated after two weeks for better suppression of *Poa annua* and white clover seedheads.

Treatment Area	Application Rate	Application	Spray Volume
Golf Course turf including Fairways, Roughs, Greens* and Tees* Commercial Turfgrasses, including Bentgrass (Fairway cut), Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall & Fine Fescue, and Bermudagrass*	5 fl. oz. per 1000 sq.ft.	*Poa annua* and White Clover Seedheads Reapplication intervals for suppression can be made every 2 weeks or more for all labeled grasses but not less than 2 weeks after the previous application.	1.0 – 2.0 gallons per 1000 sq. ft.

***Not for use in California unless accompanied by supplemental labeling.**

COTTON

Phoenix Cardinal used as a foliar spray will improve boll opening of mature bolls that are unopened and assist in overall defoliation, which can result in improved yields and earlier harvesting. Foliar sprays of Phoenix Cardinal promote once-over harvesting that can increase efficiency.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Begin by filling the spray tank with ½ to ¾ of the necessary spray volume and begin agitation. The required amount of Phoenix Cardinal and remaining amount of water can then be added. Prepare only as much spray solution as can be used on the day the product and water are mixed. Do not allow spray solution to stand overnight. Prevent spillage of concentrated product onto airplane parts or spray equipment.

ANY SPILLS SHOULD BE RINSED IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF WATER.

Use of a nurse tank is to be used to avoid possible spills of concentrated formulation on spray equipment or any airplane parts.

TANK MIXTURES WITH DEFOLIANTS, DESSICANTS AND INSECTICIDES

Follow all applicable use precautions and rate per acre requirements on labels of products applied as tank mixtures or in sequence with Phoenix Cardinal. In some cases slight reduction in boll opening response has been observed when tank mixes with defoliants were used.

Phoenix Cardinal should be applied in a tank mix with an EPA approved defoliant for consistent defoliation and regrowth inhibition. Phoenix Cardinal can also be applied in a tank mix with EPA approved desiccants or herbicides. Tank mixes should be made in accordance with the label that is more restrictive in limitations, restrictions and/or precautions.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Thorough and uniform coverage of cotton leaves and bolls is required for optimum regrowth inhibition and boll opening. Apply as a dilute spray in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre by ground or 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre by air.

Good agitation in the spray tank is essential and a tank mixture should not be allowed to stand without agitation for more than 5 to 10 minutes. Read and observe all appropriate label use directions and precautions for the defoliants and insecticides used.

DO NOT MIX WITH DESICCANTS IF COTTON IS TO BE SPINDLE HARVESTED.

DO NOT TANK MIX PHOENIX CARDINAL WITH DEFOLIANTS CONTAINING SODIUM CHLORATE BECAUSE THIS RESULTS IN THE FORMATION OF HYPOCHLOROUS ACIDS WHICH UPON HEATING EMIT TOXIC CHLORINE FUMES.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Because of the acidic nature of this product, prolonged exposure to spray deposits will damage acrylic plastics, certain paints, and metals.

Rinse thoroughly with a detergent and water all exposed acrylic plastic-type materials (e.g., aircraft windshields), and painted surfaces within an hour after exposure to spray deposits.

At the end of each day, rinse thoroughly with a detergent and water all the metal parts of the aircraft and the associated spray equipment exposed to the spray deposits.

PHOENIX CARDINAL - ALONE							
USE	EXPECTED CONDITIONS	PHOENIX CARDINAL RATE		ONE GALLON PHOENIX CARDINAL TREATS	SPRAY VOLUME		TIMING
					GROUND	AIR	
PHOENIX CARDINAL	Hot and dry 80°F or higher	48-64 fl.oz. (3-4 pints)	0.75-1.0 lb. a.i.	2.0-2.66 acres	10-25 gallons	3-5 gallons	Apply when the number of mature unopened bolls is sufficient to produce the desired crop. See below for test of boll maturity. Treatment uniformly opens bolls 7 to 14 days earlier.
	Dry and 75° F to 80° F	64-96 fl.oz. (4-6 pints)	1.0-1.5 lb. a.i.	1.33-2.0 acres	10-25 gallons	3-5 gallons	Apply when the number of mature unopened bolls is sufficient to produce the desired crop. See below for test of boll maturity. Treatment uniformly opens bolls 7 to 14 days earlier.
	Cool but Above 65° F Or Rank cotton	80-128 fl.oz. (5-8 pints)	1.25-2.0 lb. a.i.	1.0-1.66 acres	10-25 gallons	3-5 gallons	Apply when the number of mature unopened bolls is sufficient to produce the desired crop. See below for test of boll maturity. Treatment uniformly opens bolls 7 to 14 days earlier.

PHOENIX CARDINAL - TANK MIX							
USE	EXPECTED CONDITIONS	PHOENIX CARDINAL RATE		ONE GALLON PHOENIX CARDINAL TREATS	SPRAY VOLUME		TIMING
					GROUND	AIR	
PHOENIX CARDINAL + DEFOLIANT (tribufos, thidiazuron, thidiazuron + diuron) and other EPA approved DESICCANTS.	Dry and 75 °F or higher	48-64 fl.oz. (3-4 pints)	0.75-1.0 lb. a.i.	2.0-2.66 acres	10-25 gallons	3-5 gallons	Apply 4 to 7 days prior to Phoenix Cardinal boll opening application. To be used as a sequential treatment with, not in place of Phoenix Cardinal boll opening treatment.
	High soil moisture Or High fertility level Or Rank Cotton	48-128 fl.oz. (3-8 pints)	0.75-2.0 lb. a.i.	1.0-2.66 acres	10-25 gallons	3-5 gallons	Apply 4 to 7 days prior to Phoenix Cardinal boll opening application. To be used as a sequential treatment with, not in place of Phoenix Cardinal boll opening treatment.

PHOENIX CARDINAL - PRECONDITIONER							
USE	EXPECTED CONDITIONS	PHOENIX CARDINAL RATE		ONE GALLON PHOENIX CARDINAL TREATS	SPRAY VOLUME		TIMING
					GROUND	AIR	
Preconditioner for defoliation	Hot, dry, above 80°F	16 fl.oz. (1 pint)	0.25 lb. a.i.	8 acres	10-25 gallons	3-5 gallons	Apply 4 to 7 days prior to defoliant. Enhances top crop defoliation reducing deterioration of bottom crop and allows for earlier harvest.
	Cool, above 65°F Or Rank cotton	16-32 fl.oz. (1-2 pints)	0.25-0.5 lb. a.i.	4-8 acres			

* Use of Defoliant Prior to Phoenix Cardinal:
A pretreatment with a defoliant will enhance spray coverage when using Phoenix Cardinal in a boll opening treatment on cotton that has excessive vegetative growth or otherwise is spread across the middles. Use boll opening rates of Phoenix Cardinal as permitted. Observe label requirements for the defoliant used and follow all label directions and precautions.

**NOTE: For aerial applications in Arizona and California, use an application rate of at least 5 gallons of water per acre.

Boll Maturity
A boll is mature when it is difficult to make a crosswise cut with a sharp knife, and when the outer seed coat has changed from white to a tan or light brown color. In addition, when squeezed between the thumb and fingers, a mature boll will not dent.

Use Limitations

• Maximum labeled rate of Phoenix Cardinal is 2.0 lb. ai/A for combined uses of Phoenix Cardinal (or other ethephon containing products) per acre per year. Do not exceed 2.0 lb a.i./A.

• Boll Opening: If cotton is to be spindle picked do not mix with desiccants.

• Pre-Condition for Defoliation: Phoenix Cardinal and desiccants should not be tank mixed unless desiccation is desired. The use of a defoliant before there are sufficient mature unopened bolls can reduce expected yield (see General Information section on how to test for boll maturity).

When to Harvest

Allow 7 days after a treatment with Phoenix Cardinal before harvesting. Harvest may commence at the point of optimum boll opening; however, please note that premature harvesting could reduce the boll opening advantage of the treatment and a delayed harvest could reduce quality and affect total yield due to lint dropping from the plant.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold United Phosphorus, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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